

Duplicate

AN IDEALIST IS A PERSON WHO HELPS OTHER PEOPLE TO BE PROSPEROUS. — Henry Ford

The

BETHEL OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

Volume LII—Number 6

Established June 5, 1895

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1946

\$2.00 a Year; Three Years, \$5.00

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control. A demonstration was established in the local cannery. The local cannery and the pine trees also cause damage to forest trees.

MARKET

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1 lb. 35c

4 for 25c

2 bunches 19c

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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Radar Opens Way for Scientific Exploration of Stratosphere; Filibuster Fair Employment Bill

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

(EDITORIAL NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's News Analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)

RADAR:

Reach Moon

With U. S. army radar contact with the moon, vast possibilities confronted a rapidly developing scientific world, which had recorded the explosive use of atomic energy only a short six months ago.

Having sent radio waves 238,857 miles up to the moon at the rate of 180,000 miles a second and registered echoes 2½ seconds later, army physicists working on the project at the Evans Signal Laboratory in Belmar, N. J., saw these possible revolutionary wartime and peacetime uses of the new technique:

- Radio control of long-range jet or rocket-propelled missiles, circling the earth above the atmosphere.
- Study of effects of upper layers of atmosphere on radio waves.
- Drawing of detailed topographical maps of distant planets and determine the composition of other celestial bodies.
- Radio control of stratospheric aircraft to record astronomical data computed aboard such craft by electronic devices.

CONGRESS:

Seek Labor Curb

Despite the general congressional tendency to give the administration wide latitude in handling the strike situation, especially in an election year, southern solons led by Representatives Smith (Dem., Va.) and Cox (Dem., Ga.) have prodded cautious legislators toward consideration of anti-strike measures.

Hitting congressional timidity for taking the teeth out of the President's proposed fact-finding legislation, Smith declared his intentions to restore the right of federal officials to look into disputants' books in studying issues and establish a 30-day anti-strike period.

In addition, Smith joined with other congressmen in calling for legislation which would make unions as well as companies equally responsible for observing contracts, and went even further in demanding the prohibition of sympathy strikes and the organization of supervisory and management employees.

Crippling Strike

As the far-flung steel strike involving upwards of 800,000 workers took effect, government officials looked to a widespread closing of many plants dependent upon the vital material for peacetime products.

Ordinarily, the big auto manufacturers hold only a 10-day inventory of sheet steel, while producers of washing machines, vacuum cleaners and similar items build up 30 to 40 day stocks. Anticipating a walkout, however, many companies ordered heavily in preceding weeks, though the government restricted permissible inventories of sheet steel to 45 days and other steel to 60 days.

In evaluating the situation, government officials declared that the volume of production would be partly influenced by the amount of material manufacturers may decide to draw on from stocks. Though many of the bigger companies in the auto and appliance industries have been struck, smaller plants and parts suppliers have been free to work.

Rescinding all priorities after the CIO United Steel Workers left their jobs, the government directed warehouses to channel stocks to utility, fire, police, hospital, railroad, food processing and other outlets serving the public needs.

Plant Seizures

In taking over struck packing plants, the government declared that meat was a vital product, necessary for the maintenance of American strength in securing the peace during the continuing postwar emergency, differentiating it from goods of a civilian nature.

Though AFL members agreed to return to their jobs, the CIO packhouse workers rebelled at going back in U. S. controlled plants under old pay rates. By taking over the plants and re-establishing old conditions, they said, the government had robbed them of their one weapon for enforcing higher wage demands.

With the government took over the plants of Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Weston, Marcol and others, with company officials conducting the business under U. S. supervision, federal controllers maintained efforts to bring the disputants together on the wage issue. Increased price ceilings were proposed to offset higher pay advances.

South America May Be Rich Oil Source

Some of the world's greatest deposits of oil may be found locked in or beyond the forbidding Andes mountains of South America, says Ethyl News magazine. South America is already the second largest oil producer in the world, and evidence of the presence of petroleum are found the full length of the Andes, giving foundation to the belief that some of the world's major de-

PEARL HARBOR:

Short's Turn

In telling the Pearl Harbor investigating committee that the war department's withholding of intercepted Japanese messages prior to the fatal attack on the naval base had not permitted him to make adequate preparations against assault, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short took the same position as Admiral Kimmel.

Lashing the war department for having made him the "scapegoat" for the disaster, Short declared that he had been furnished the list of intercepted Japanese messages pointing toward imminent war, he would have girded his Hawaiian command for an all-out alert. As it was, he said, he only ordered a watch against sabotage and presumed it was satisfactory since Chief of Staff Marshall had not countermanded the step.

Discussing the intercepted enemy message of December 6, indicating a break in diplomatic relations, and the concluding part of the dispatch December 7, specifying the exact time for the rupture, Short asserted that had the war department sent him the information promptly, he would have had four hours in which to prepare for an attack. A telephone call to Hawaii would have taken a few minutes, Short stated.

TALK:

And More Talk

Resisting northern efforts to push through the fair employment practices bill, which prohibits discrimination in hiring workers, southern senators led by Mississippi's Theodore G. Bilbo carried on a lengthy filibuster against the measure in their drive to talk it to death.

With all of the southern senators save Pepper (Dem., Fla.) lined up against the FEPC, one outdid the other in holding forth against the measure. Whereas Bilbo announced his readiness to deliver a 30-day speech, Eastland (Dem., Miss.) threatened to outlast his colleague by filibustering for two years.

In forming ranks to talk the FEPC to death, the southern senators, referring to chamber members as "my delightful and revered friend," etc., concentrated on discussion of their life.

When first brought into the hospital, Judy faced early death as a "blue baby," but Doctors Hallock and Taussig skillfully saved a good artery to a defective one, increasing the supply of oxygenated blood in her system. As the youngster recovered, the blue line in her lips gradually was supplanted by a rosy hue.

GERMANY:

Rural Elections

First free voting in Germany since the Nazi rise to power in 1933 elections held in the rural sections of the American zone of occupation resulted in a decided victory for the Liberal Social Democratic party, which polled 41.4 per cent of the ballots.

In swinging to the Social Democrats, the Germans passed up the conservative Christian Democratic Union of Catholics and Protestants, which drew 28 per cent of the vote, and the radical communists, who polled about 3 per cent.

Lending credence to the American authorities warning that the elections were largely determined by personalities rather than basic party principles was the defeat of the Christian Union. Seeking to swing over the small land-owners' vote, organization candidates asserted that a radical victory would lead to subdivision of existing acreage to accommodate refugees.

INSURANCE:

Policy Loans Up

Reflecting increased emergency needs resulting from the economic dislocations following V-J Day, life insurance policy loans have risen since the end of the war, almost doubling in the case of some companies over the record low point of 1945. Advances averaged between \$100 and \$200.

Despite the rise in new loans, however, the debt position of policy-holders was far more favorable than in 1939, the amount outstanding at the end of 1945 having been pared almost 200 million dollars to about 1 billion from the prewar years. Whereas the ratio of loans to reserves stood at 13 per cent in 1939, it now is only 5 per cent.

While cash surrender value payments also rose moderately following V-J Day, the total of 240 million dollars in 1945 compared with 732 million in 1939.

FARM PRICES:

Familiar Pattern

Since the end of World War II, the prices of farm products have shown a tendency to follow a trend similar to that which occurred after the end of World War I, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

When World War I was drawing to a close, prices first showed a moderate recession from the peak which was reached during the wartime rise, and then resumed their advance.

VETS:

Surplus Goods

Disposal of surplus goods to vets promised to be speeded up through the formation of a special division in the War Assets corporation to handle the program and meet numerous objections posed by past practices.

Though the volume of surplus goods for disposal will depend upon the final determination of service needs after demobilization, the Chicago regional office of WAC was quick to set up model procedure to facilitate the movement of government material to G.I. applicants.

Under the new system, any vet desiring surplus goods will be given a certificate to purchase whatever material he wants, and a WAC representative then will conduct him to the department handling the item. If the product is not available, the vet will then be notified when it has been received, and he will be permitted to make a purchase under ceilings established by OPA.

Formerly, vets had complained that ceiling prices were too high, and that they had not been notified of public sales to dealers on a bid basis for unclaimed surplus material.

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Doctors Aid 'Blue Baby'



Doctor Taussig (left) bids Judy Hackman and father goodbye.

Snug in a scarlet and ivory suit, with a red cap tucked over golden curls, 2-year-old Judy Hackman of Buckley, Wash., kicked impulsively as she was wheeled out of famed Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore, Md., to be taken home after a delicate operation had repaired a malformed heart that menaced her life.

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Washington Digest

Distance Dims Reality Of Europe's Need of Aid



Well-Being of U. S. in Contrast to Bleak Ruins of Old World; Trials of Nazis Point Up Evils of Militarism.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ders, the minor sub-humans like Streicher because they were too small to be caught in the meshes of an all-enveloping law. Since then the prosecution has shown how all these men were deeply involved in the vicious plot and counterplot of Nazidom whose prime purpose was aggressive, predatory war itself.

Why didn't we shoot the conspirators in the first place and be done with it? Because we wished to show to the world that democratic nations can put behind them the law of the jungle, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Because we wish to demonstrate to the world that the law of the conqueror — "victor, volentes per populos, dat dura" — that we believe in the dignity of man and are willing to give that spark of manhood a chance to be judged by his peers, that we do not believe that two wrongs make a right or that that right is implemented by might alone.

Must Reform German Mind

The battle of the democracies is not a fight of body against body, it is a fight of mind against mind. The democratic concept which is based on the teachings of the Christian religion must triumph unless the world be divided forever into a race of fighters and a race of slaves. The long task ahead of us in Germany is the re-forming of the German mind. That will take the patience of the teacher, not the skill of the fighter. If we are unwilling to spend the money and the time and make the sacrifices necessary to re-mold the German mentality, that mentality will be used by others who know only too well how to channel it back into the ways of the warrior.

But all that is far away. Far away from me and I find that when I lean back and look up from my keyboard at the tip of the Washington monument, hazy as it is in the distance, it appears a real, living and adjacent thing, compared to the scenes of which I was a part such a short time ago. The things I saw with my eyes, the voices I heard, the emotions I felt seem so unreal now that they form only a strange shadow-show in the recesses of my mind.

How then, can you and I, going about our business, reading a few lines in newspapers and periodicals, listening to a husky voice on the radio, seeing the quick flash of events in the newscasts of these distant folk, realize that we are still, as we were in the days of Cain and Abel, our brothers' keepers?

It is no trick to kill Nazism, that itself is unpainful to those who have borne its yoke. The Germans are sick of it for it brought them only defeat. But Nazism was only a local affliction of the German people. Their chronic ailment is militarism. It will take a long and patient schooling to remove that poison from their blood and to transmute its power, its sacrifice, its stubborn energy into the constructive forces without which Europe cannot survive nor live at peace with its neighbors.

As I look back on the efforts which were made by the United States military government to exploit the trials as a means of developing an understanding of democracy in Germany, I feel that they have missed a remarkable opportunity. As far as I know at this writing, the speech of Justice Jackson, which explained the purpose of the trials and convicted the men to bondage and defeat.

And so I have to repeat, wretchedly, with the realization that most people have missed the whole point of the trials, that the miserable prisoners in the dock, despite the fact that their names were once blazoned across the arch-infamous of history, are unimportant. That it is far more important to convict in open court, through due process of law with all the voluminous evidence, the ideas for which Goering, or a Keitel or a Von Papen, or a Schacht, stood, than to shoot those rats and get it over with?" (To the Germans the prisoners are the men who led them to bondage and defeat.)

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Help shake it off with
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If you are run down—because
you're not getting all the A&D
Vitamins you need—start taking
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relieve colds, grippe, energy
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Good-tasting Scott's is rich in
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what bothers you most?

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Don't these annoying loose-plate troubles
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be sure to get the new Scott's Emulsion
which is the complete dental-plate
solution. It's especially designed to do what no
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It's absolutely secure—not
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Get Scott's Emulsion today at your druggist
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1946 AUTOMOBILE
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DOANS PILLS

WNU-2 06-40

Watch Your Kidneys!

Help Them Cleanse the Blood
of Harmful Body Waste

You kidneys are constantly discharging

the waste products of the blood stream. But

if there is something in this work—do

not let Nature intended—fall to re-

move important that, if certain

conditions are met and upset the whole

body machinery.

Symptoms may be a nagging headache,

periodic headaches, aches, pains,

giddiness, a slight swelling, puffiness

under the eyes—a feeling of nervous

anxiety and loss of pep and strength.

Or they may be a constant, burning, dis-

order, a continuous burning, crampy

and frequent urination.

There should be no doubt that present

there is a kidney trouble.

Like Doans' Pills. Doans' have been winning

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They have a nation-wide reputation.

And they are the only pills that will help the

severity ever. All your neighbor!

DOANS PILLS

OVERNIGHT GUEST

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

SWNU FEATURES

THE STORY THUS FAR: Adam Bruce, FBI operator, while on a visit to his old home, ran into his previous boss, Inspector Tope, and Mrs. Tope. He sent them out to the Dewain's Mill auto camp, operated by Bee Dewain. Later that night Tope phone called Bruce and had him come out with Ned Quill, a state trooper. Tope had been shown to a cottage called Faraway, but seeing that something was wrong, he had a transfer made to another cottage. Tope had been told that no one had occupied the Faraway cottage, yet he had seen signs that led him to believe something was wrong. He sent his wife out while he began a search of the cottage to locate the mystery.

CHAPTER III

"But if a man is doing something in the dark by the light of a match, he will hold it till it burns his fingers. This match would have burned a man's fingers."

And he said: "I looked in the kindling and the paper and behind the logs, till I found eleven matches, all burned down about the same way. I lighted a match and timed it. Handled carefully, it burned over half a minute. So eleven matches would give some light, in this cabin, for about six minutes. A lot can be done in six minutes."

Mrs. Tope suggested: "You can't do much with one hand if you're holding a match in the other!"

Tope nodded in quick pride. "That's right, ma'am! Adam, this wife of mine is keen. So whatever was done here, there were two people. One of them did it, and the other held the matches, made a light."

Bruce said: "I can see that. Go on."

And Tope explained, apologetically: "So it seemed to me that some one had done something here. Either they came to get something, or to hide something. I thought they might have hid something; and I wanted to search the place, see what I could find."

He looked at Mrs. Tope. "But—I didn't want to bother you, or worry you," he said to her; and then, to Adam. "So I let her go outside. Then I started to look under the beds. That was the only place where much of anything could be hidden. You see how they're made."

Adam felt his pulses pounding heavily.

"I found something under the bed," Tope explained. The young man tried to speak, to ask a question; but his voice died in a husky whisper. Tope said gravely: "It's still there. It's a dead man. I'll show you!"

But as he was about to draw the covered away, some one knocked, in a soft, furtive fashion, on the door. That quiet knock was terrifying! These three whirled as one; and then a knock sounded again, and Bruce opened the door. Then he said in a vast relief:

"Oh, hello, Ned! Come in." He drew the other man into the room. "This is Ned Quill, Inspector," he said. "You wanted him, and I told him to meet us here."

Tope extended his hand. "I've seen enough of Mr. Quill to know he doesn't like violins!"

Quill grinned, and took off his cap, and shook hands with Tope and with Mrs. Tope. "That fiddler makes me tired!" he agreed. He stood looking at them, waiting. "Well?" he challenged.

"What's the matter? What's all the shooting for?"

Tope, after a moment and without a word, turned again toward the bed. They came silently behind him.

"There's a dead man under here," said Tope. He removed the blankets and the sheets, and he took hold of the mattress at one end, locked at Bruce. "You take the other end," he directed.

They lifted the mattress, laid it on the floor. There was left on the bed a spring, made of a square pattern of heavy wire. The electric light, a shaded bulb, hung almost directly overhead; and its rays shone down unbroken, so that the wire squares threw a network of shadow on that which lay in the box-like space below.

This was, as Tope said, the body of a man. He lay a little on one side; yet not as though his body had been arranged in this position, but in a twisted fashion vaguely disturbing, suggestive of some spasmodic effort or movement in the moment of his death. He was an old man, his age manifest in thin gray hair, scarcely seen under a ragged cap pulled down to his ears. There was a prickling of gray beard on his chin and the upper part of his cheek.

But except for brow and cheek and chin, his countenance was concealed by two strips of black adhesive tape bound tight over his mouth and over his eyes. Each band was carried clear around his head, double and triple for full security. Also, his hands were bound behind him, with lengths of insulated wire twisted around the wrists; and these wires had been tied in place around his hands with a thick fold of blanket. His feet had been first wrapped in a blanket, and then bound with wires; his swaddled hands were secured to a rope that circled his body like a belt.

"Who was here? How many?" Tope insisted.

"Well, Vade and the Murrells," Bruce said. "And a man, and his wife—a Maine man, by the way he talked. And two Harvard men in an old sliver, on their way to Chicago or California or somewhere. And a fellow named Bowen, a hardware salesman making this territory. He likes to tell Bed how his wife misunderstands him. Harmless, though!"

As for his garments, he was dressed in a very old sweater, gray, too large for him, stained and soiled, and a pair of overalls, also too large, and stained with grease and oil.

Under the rents in them no hint of underclothing was visible.

This was the whole picture. They looked, and Mrs. Tope closed her eyes and clung to her husband's arm, and Tope covered her hand with his. Adam Bruce was pale and shaken, his face a drawn mask. Save for the cheerful murmur of the brook outside, the night was completely still.

Tope said gravely: "When I saw the tape, I thought, 'I'm going to be in trouble now.'"

Tope suggested, "How about this man with the violin? Know anything about him?"

Bruce hesitated. "Why, his particular hobby is rivers and waterfalls. He's the secretary of an association for the protection of our streams. I don't know whether there is any such association, but he's the secretary of it, anyway!"

Tope looked at the young man thoughtfully. "Your vacation up here have anything to do with it, Adam? I gathered he didn't like you."

Bruce nodded. "Who is it?" he asked.

Tope shook his head. "I don't know. I haven't touched him, except to make sure he was dead."

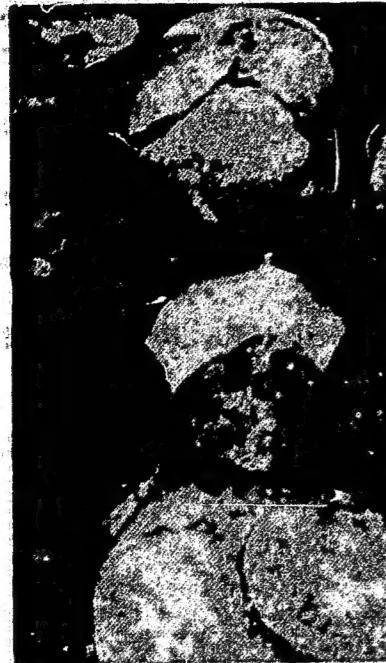
"There's been no kidnapping reported," Tope reflected. "Or we'd have known. The Chief knew where I was." And he exclaimed incredulously: "I was here last night, Tope! Do you suppose he was here?"

"Yes."

Tope spoke in a tone of finality. "Well, there it is," he said.



Sandwiches, Salads Form a Basis for Nourishing Lunches



Hot sandwiches are a welcome treat for quick lunches. They may be prepared with ground meat, cheese or cold meats and flavorfully garnished with tomatoes, mustard, onions or mayonnaise.

It's eat and run in most households for lunch time because the children must run back to school or husbands must hurry back to work. If foods are prepared in advance, however, even the quick lunch can be nourishing and satisfying.

Sandwiches, of course, are an old standby, but they should be rounded out with soups and salads instead of just a beverage and a piece of cake. Cold meats are easy to use, but they can be served warm to add more appetite appeal to the noon-day meal.

Left-over vegetables, from the night-before dinner, when well chilled and mixed with crisp greens, make an appetizing salad. They may also be used, along with left-over meat, for delicious soup which is as welcome with a fairly dry food like a sandwich.

If sandwiches are served, the dessert should be preferably a pudding or ice cream to give contrast. These, too, are easily prepared in the morning and will be ready to serve for lunch.

I have chosen a number of sandwiches called "burgers" which I think you will find highly suitable for that quick noon-day get-together.

Hamburger.

Combine 1 1/2 pounds of ground beef with 1 egg, 1 1/2 teaspoons of salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper; mix thoroughly but lightly. Shape into large patties about 1/2 inch thick. Heat bacon dripping until sizzling hot in a heavy skillet, lay patties on it and brown quickly on both sides. Reduce heat, cover and cook slowly about 8 to 10 minutes. Place on plain or toasted bun, serve with tomatoes, onion, mustard or mayonnaise.

Liver Sausage Burger.

Remove casings from slices of liver sausage and brush both sides with butter. Pan fry in heavy skillet, turning to brown on both sides. Pan fry bacon until crisp. Arrange bacon and liver sausage on split plain or toasted bun. Serve with mustard or mayonnaise.

Cheeseburger.

Mix 1 1/2 pounds of ground beef with 1/4 cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper. Form into six patties about 3 inches in diameter. Cut six slices of cheese slightly smaller than meat patties. Mix 1/4 cup chili sauce and 2 tablespoons horseradish. Pan fry meat patties in bacon drippings or butter slowly for 10 to 15 minutes, turning several times as they cook. Spread with chili sauce and horseradish.

Lynn Says:

Make the most of your fruit. Apples for baking are more attractive if the skin is peeled in stripes from the upper half of the apple. Use a moderate oven for baking.

All fruits should be washed before using. Spraying the leaves often leaves a deposit on the fruit.

Bananas will not darken if dipped in lemon juice when peeled.

Grapesfruits and melons will keep fresh if wrapped with waxed paper when cut.

Roll oranges and lemons until slightly soft before squeezing. The juice will flow more freely.

Reprinted by Western Newspaper Union

Lynn Chambers' Menus.

*Pepper Pot
*Cheeseburgers With Buns
Tomatoes Mustard
*Cranberry Parfait Cookies
Beverage
*Recipe given.

radish and top each patty with a slice of cheese. Broil until cheese melts. Serve on plain or toasted buns with tomatoes, onions, relish or mayonnaise.

Here are two rich hearty soups which you might like to serve with any type of sandwich. These, of course, may be made ahead of time as soup will improve in flavor on standing.

*Pepper Pot, (Serves 6)

1 onion, sliced
1/2 cup celery, sliced
1/2 cup chopped green pepper
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup flour
1 1/2 quarts of meat stock
1 1/2 cups diced potatoes
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon chili powder
1 cup cream, whipped

Simmer onion, celery and green pepper in butter about 15 minutes. Add flour and stir until well blended; then add meat stock, potatoes and seasoning.

Cover and allow to simmer one hour. Add cream just before serving.

Corn Chowder.

1 quart potatoes, diced
2 cups boiling water
2 tablespoons salt pork
1 medium onion, chopped
1 No. 2 size can of corn
2 cups milk

1 tablespoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons chopped parsley or celery leaves
1/2 cup cream

Cook diced potatoes in boiling water for 10 minutes. Cut salt pork in 1/4-inch dice, saute and add onion. Continue cooking until pork is brown and crisp and onions are soft and yellow; then add these, with the corn, to the potatoes. Boll gently until potatoes are tender; add milk, salt and pepper. Bring to the boiling point again and add parsley or celery leaves and cream. Serve piping hot.

Two desserts which come to mind for meals such as I've just described are a Cranberry Parfait and a Fluffy Fruit Ice. They are light enough to contrast well with soup and sandwich luncheons and easy to make.

Disillusionment Comes.

"However, with Hartley and myself it was the so-called 'grande passion.' I was then 22; this was 10 years ago. After a year or two, when our first ecstasies of possession and novelty had worn away, we found ourselves a normal man and woman, both with faults, both a little disillusioned, but with new complications. Sonya, my stepdaughter, was a strange and difficult child, and we had a daughter of our own, Karin, a splendid child, but with a serious defect in eyesight, requiring very special care. We later had a boy, who died in his third month.

"My struggles with Sonya, for Karin's sake, and grief over my wonderful boy, resulted in a nervous breakdown for me, and Hartley and I reached the point of discussing a separation. My special grievance against him was his devotion to his son by his first wife, and his constant visits to them. But everything was a grievance and more than once I contemplated suicide.

"You advised invisibility, and I tried it. I dropped all thought of myself; you said for a period of three months. I made it six. I walked on Sonya quietly and considerately, like a perfect servant. You said, 'become God's good servant.' And I tried to. I never had anything but soothing welcome for my tired man. I took my baby through the long convalescences that gave her, after two operations, perfect eyesight. I bore a daughter I call 'Joy' for Joy she is to us all. I never complained, never asked Hartley where he was going.

Toroughly Happy Now.

"Well, how to summarize all this?" the letter concludes. "Sonya has become a different child, and sometimes—when her mother is trying or her father irritable, she tries the invisibility game, too. Hartley is better in nerves and spirits than ever before in his life, and—if my marrying him in the beginning was the result of youth and passion,

I think I have atoned.

We have our own home on the institution grounds now, and my mother is with me. This letter comes from that rare creature, a thoroughly happy (if invisible) woman."

Like all professional and home women, I have many problems in my own life, many small humiliations, many disappointments, and sometimes deep grief. But a letter like this one is like sunshine breaking through a heavy gray sky, and irradiating everything it touches. To know that a much younger woman has learned where all safety and all security lie, and how to reach them, is a heartening thing in this world where courage and character and sober common sense are so pitifully needed.

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Makes your home a place which husband and children hate to leave in the morning, to which they return eagerly at night. A place of peace and silence. These beautiful words are as true as they were when they were first spoken two thousand years ago: "Who so loseth his life shall gain it."

Denil makes a practical bedspread for a boy's room. Dark blue with bright piping is sure to appeal to his masculine taste and is easy to launder as well.

If tumblers stick together, stand them in warm water and fill the inside one with cold water.

Grapefruit sections, covered with honey and chilled, are delicious appetizers. Maple syrup may be substituted for honey.

When boiled frostings harden too quickly add drop by drop a small quantity of boiling water and beat. If it does not stiffen, heat in a double boiler until icing loses its gloss.

To remove soot from a rug without spotting, cover thickly with dry salt before attempting to sweep and there will be no resulting stain.

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Duplicate

Lincoln Established Department Of Agriculture 84 Years Ago

Great President Always Remained A Farmer at Heart

Abraham Lincoln sat at his desk studying a document a clerk had laid before him. Now and then he would glance out the window at a blue-clad sentry pacing the White House lawn.

Soon he finished reading, took off his steel-bowed spectacles, reached for a pen and signed his name to the last page.

The paper he signed that May day 1862 was not an army-shifting order that would change the tide of battles, but nevertheless its effects have been felt in war and peace in the three-quarters of a century that have followed. The document was an "Act to Establish the United States department of agriculture," thus in the agony of the Civil war was born an organization which today serves six million of the nation's farms.

Americans remember Lincoln best as the Great Emancipator whose principles have stirred men the world over. Few citizens, perhaps, realize the profound effect Lincoln and his administration had on the agriculture of the United States. For not only did he foster the act establishing the U. S. department of agriculture, but he promoted other legislation that gave farming an impetus that has speeded its development to this day.

Lincoln was farm bred. He never lost the feel of the earth. All his life he was a close student of agriculture. He knew its needs and the possibilities of its advancement as new presidents have before or since.

The story of Lincoln's boyhood on the farm is an American classic. His early days were spent on a 30-acre tract near Knob creek about 10 miles from his birthplace at Hodgenville, Ky.

Moved to Indiana, When Abe was seven years old, the family moved across the Ohio river into southern Indiana. Tragedy was to come early into the young boy's life for it was here that his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, died. The Lincolns had established themselves on a knoll surrounded by low-lying, marshy fields. Abe had to walk a mile to haul drinking water.

Thomas Lincoln had taken an option on 100 acres of land at two dollars an acre. He completed payments on about half of that total, varying his farming activities with hunting and occasional jobs of carpentry. Seven years after the family had arrived in Indiana, the farm's cultivated area totaled only 17 acres.

The Lincoln family moved to Illinois in 1830, taking up land along the Sangamon river in Macon county. Soon after arriving, Abe reached his 21st birthday. That meant freedom from his father's yoke. So he bade farewell to his family and moved on to New Salem.

Student of Agriculture, As a successful lawyer riding the Illinois circuit and visiting neighboring states occasionally to try cases, Lincoln was a close student of agriculture. He was often invited to speak before farmers' meetings. One of the most notable instances in his record of his appearances before farm groups came in 1859 — a year before he was elected President — when he was invited to address the agricultural fair held by the Wisconsin State Agricultural society at Milwaukee. So

On that occasion he said: "No other human occupation

opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture. Every blade of grass is a study; and to produce two where there once was but one is both a profit and a pleasure. And not grass alone, but soils, seeds and seasons, saving crops, diseases of crops, what will prevent and cure them; hogs, horses and cattle; trees, shrubs, fruits, plants and flowers — each is a world of study within itself."

His words were prophetic of the research conducted today by plant breeders, animal husbandmen and soil scientists at state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

There was great room for progress in agriculture when Lincoln entered the White House. Farming was still being done with horse power although an impressive start had been made in mechanization. But it still took about as long to plow a

field, plant a crop and cultivate it as it had in George Washington's time. This was particularly true in the pioneer areas of settlement in the West.

Reaper Coming into Use, In the early 1830's had witnessed the introduction of the reaper but its use was not universal when the Civil war broke out. Farmers had been using the steel plow for about 25 years. The modern fertilizer industry was not established until 1850, after scientific experiments in Europe had demonstrated the value of plant feeding. By 1860 production had reached only 20,000 tons. Last year farmers used more than 12,000,000 tons.

Food production was just as important in the Civil war as in World Wars I and II. Lincoln and his advisers sought measures both near and long range that would strengthen the position of agriculture. The administration threw its weight behind three major bills and within a year they had become the law of the land. They were: the act establishing the U. S. department of agriculture; the land grant college act to which the nation's farmers today owe the existence of the far-flung system of agricultural colleges in every state of the union, and the homestead act.

The land grant college act or the Morrill act, signed by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862, marked a milestone in the development of scientific agriculture. The act gave to each state as many times 30,000 acres of public land as it had senators and representatives — this land to provide funds for the establishment and support of "a college of agriculture and mechanical arts."

"Today the state agricultural colleges which Lincoln's administration helped to create are one of the farmers' greatest allies," said a statement of the Middle West soil improvement committee recently.

"Their scientists and teachers are constantly discovering new facts about the soil and its plant food needs, crop and livestock improvement and better farming methods.

Practical Training, The third great agricultural measure which marked Lincoln's contribution to the future of American farming was the homestead act which he signed May 20, 1862. Since the day this act became operative approximately 250 million acres of public domain have been thrown open to farm ownership.

The effect of the homestead act in promoting farm production during and after the Civil war was tremendous.

By its provisions, 160 acres of land was given free to every settler who would live on it for five years. Landseekers rushed to take advantage of the offer. Before the war ended 2.5 million acres were allocated — or an average of 15 thousand farms of 160 acres each.

Railroad lines were extended to link the western farm lands with the markets of the east. The food these new farms produced helped supply the union armies, and combined with the agricultural output of the east, built up a surplus that found a profitable market in Europe.

Following the Civil war the homestead act was instrumental in building up the farming empire west of the Mississippi which became the land of opportunity for the veterans of that war.

As America holds the 137th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, agriculture acknowledges its debt to him. The progress farming had made in the past 50 years would never have been possible without his help.



ILLINOIS HOMESTEAD . . . This is the last farm home built by Thomas Lincoln, father of the president. Abe Lincoln, then a grown man, helped his father build the house and visited it often. It is in Coles county, near Charleston.

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Veterans' SERVICE BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE: This newspaper, through special arrangement with the Washington Bureau of Western Newspaper Union at 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is able to bring readers this weekly column on problems of the veteran and serviceman and his family. Questions may be addressed to the above Bureau and they will be answered in a subsequent column. No replies can be made direct by mail, but only in the column which will appear in this newspaper regularly.

Speed of Discharge

Apropos of the confusion existing in the minds of both members of the armed services and civilians, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower testified before a joint meeting of the house and senate January 15 that all men in the army with two years' service would be on their way out by July 1, 1946. He further said that veterans and civilians who are now complaining have no reason to expect discharge for another three or four months under the original demobilization program set up by Gen. George C. Marshall as chief of staff.

Although further cut in number of points eligible for discharge may come within the next few weeks, as of January 15, discharge points necessary for the army remain at 50 for enlisted men and 70 for officers.

General MacArthur has announced that the point score for men under his command is 48 for enlisted men and 68 for officers. These figures apply to all who had earned that number of points as of September 2, 1945. It is pointed out at the war department that each theater commander has the authority to reduce the point score for discharge.

War department heads agree that discharge of veterans is proceeding at a rate that is too fast for the efficiency and safety of the army and replacements are not coming fast enough although training of replacements has been cut from 17 to 13 weeks.

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Practical Training,

"These colleges equip young men to apply their training to practical farm work. Here and in the agricultural experiment stations, agronomists are carrying on tests with crops, soils and fertilizers. The benefit of this information is available to any farmer seeking advice in applying nitrogen, phosphorus and potash to his land for profitable crop production."

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Following the Civil war the homestead act was instrumental in building up the farming empire west of the Mississippi which became the land of opportunity for the veterans of that war.

As America holds the 137th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, agriculture acknowledges its debt to him. The progress farming had made in the past 50 years would never have been possible without his help.

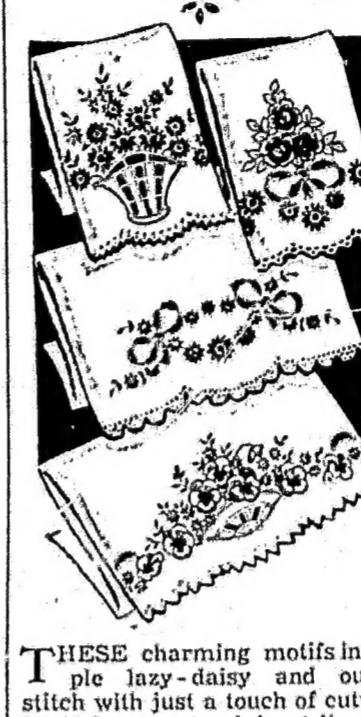
On that occasion he said: "No other human occupation

opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture. Every blade of grass is a study; and to produce two where there once was but one is both a profit and a pleasure. And not grass alone, but soils, seeds and seasons, saving crops, diseases of crops, what will prevent and cure them; hogs, horses and cattle; trees, shrubs, fruits, plants and flowers — each is a world of study within itself."

His words were prophetic of the research conducted today by plant breeders, animal husbandmen and soil scientists at state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

There was great room for progress in agriculture when Lincoln entered the White House. Farming was still being done with horse power although an impressive start had been made in mechanization. But it still took about as long to plow a

Simple Lazy Daisy And Outline Stitch



Mix This Cough Syrup at Home. Quick Relief

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Here's an old home mixture your parents probably used. But, once tried, you'll always use it, because it gives such quick, pleasing relief for coughs due to colds.

And it's so easily mixed. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments until smooth. No cooking is needed. Or you can use cold or warm honey if desired.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a long time.

You can feel this simple home mixture take right hold in a minute. It lessens the violent irritation, and helps clear the air passages. Eases the soreness, makes breathing easier, and lets you get restful sleep.

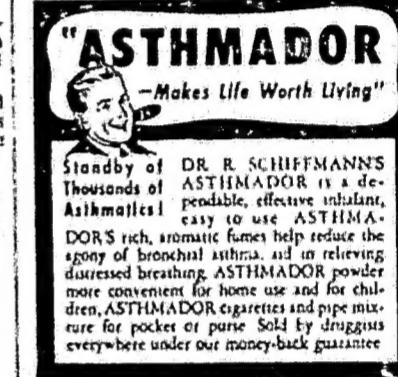
Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for its quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.—Adv.

Gas on Stomach

Relieved in 5 minutes or double money back.

With the new Pinex, which relieves the burning, aching, cramping, gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fast-acting medicines known for their effectiveness.

Tablets no laxative. Heli-sans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. See us at all druggists.



Yes! Sweeter, Tastier Bread with FLEISCHMANN'S ACTIVE YEAST



This active fresh yeast goes right to work, gives you full value because it's full strength. And bread made with Fleischmann's active yeast tastes sweeter, is lighter, more tender.

If you bake at home — Get Fleischmann's active yeast with the familiar yellow label — America's dependable yeast favorite for over three generations.

Always fresh — at your grocer's

Save All Used Kitchen Fats Your Country Needs Them!

MUSCLES that Twist and Strain rely on SLOAN'S

When outdoor work and chilling winds leave muscles aching and sore — take the tested way to fast, happy relief. Just pat on Sloan's Liniment, warm away those muscular pains. No slow, painful rubbing. You'll feel this "heat treatment" penetrating immediately, simulating circulation, relaxing tight muscles. Your handy way to solid comfort.



What you NEED is SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Graceful
for Tots

Great President Always Remained A Farmer at Heart

Abraham Lincoln sat at his desk studying a document a clerk had laid before him. Now and then he would glance out the window at a blue-clad sentry pacing the White House lawn.

Soon he finished reading, took off his steel-bowed spectacles, reached for a pen and signed his name to the last page.

The paper he signed that May day 1862 was not an army-shifting order that would change the tide of battles, but nevertheless its effects have been felt in war and peace in the three-quarters of a century that have followed. The document was an "Act to Establish the United States department of agriculture," thus in the agony of the Civil war was born an organization which today serves six million of the nation's farms.

Americans remember Lincoln best as the Great Emancipator whose principles have stirred men the world over. Few

Dupli

Classified Advertising

Twenty-five words or less, one word, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.

Each word more than 25, one cent per word the first week and one-half cent per word each successive week.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Faultless Oak Heater, baby carriage, table model radio, 2 sideboards, mattress and other items. P. O. BRINCK, Tel. 12-11.

GRAVES FURNITURE STORE, 242 Pine Street, Rumford. Phone 778-31. Jiangs Oil Burners, immediate delivery, \$25.00 cash. Terms can be arranged. Also immediate delivery of Automatic Washing Machines, 50 cycle, Furniture of all kinds.

Baked Beans and Brown Bread to take out. Order Friday. BETHEL RESTAURANT.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Waitress and Chamber Maid. GATEWAY HOUSE.

LONELY?—Do you want a wife, husband or sweetheart? All agree with JOHN GRELICK, 1120 South Kenwood Ave., Baltimore 24, Md.

Leave Shoes at Chamberlin's Shoes for repair and clothes to clean. Wednesday and Saturday.

EXCEL CLEANSERS AND DYES, INC., Auburn, Maine.

LEAVE SHOES AT EARL DAVIS' for repair. RICHARD'S SHOE SHOP, Gorham, N. H. 402.

FARM PULPWOOD

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ANOTHER
CASH CROP!

BUSINESS CARDS

E. L. GREENLEAF
OPTOMETRIST

will be at his rooms over
Rowe's Store

SATURDAY, MARCH 2

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today 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
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Write for Catalogue
Main St., Lewiston, Me.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

John J. Foster, Minister

9:45 Church School. Mrs. Lotos Hutchinson, superintendent.

11:00 Kindergarten Class.

11:00 Morning Worship. Sermon Topic, "Worship in Reverie."

The Pilgrim Fellowship will meet in the Chapel on Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

The Guild will meet for a Pot Luck Supper at 6:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, February 13, at the home of Mrs. E. F. Ireland. Mr. Howard Chivers will be the guest speaker.

Mr. Foster will review the book "Pleasant Valley" by Louis Bromfield on Thursday evening, February 13th at 7:30 o'clock in the Chapel. This is the story of the author's lifelong experience with the good earth and in particular the story of his life on a big farm in the hill country of Ohio.

METHODIST CHURCH

William Penner, Pastor

9:45 Church School. Miss Minnie Wilson, superintendent.

11:00 Morning Worship Service.

Race Relations Sunday. Sermon Topic, "My Brother and I."

7:00 Song service at the church sponsored by the Youth Fellowship. All members and friends of the church are invited. John Greenleaf will have charge of the devotional service and John Anderson will lead in the singing of hymns.

The Eleanor Gordon Guild will have its monthly meeting at Betty Stake's home on Wednesday, February 13th at 7:30 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Sunday services at 10:15 A. M.

All are cordially invited to attend.

"Spirit" is the subject of the Lesson-sermon that will be read in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, February 10th.

I could easily give you a hundred examples of how O. P. A. pricing policies are ham-stringing business but I'll content myself with one. In one week, recently, the lumber mills of the West Coast sold 66,000,000 feet of American lumber to foreign buyers. The O. P. A. ceiling on lumber sold in the United States is so low that under it the mills can't even recover their cost of production. Therefore they sell their lumber just as you would do, to the fellow who pays a price which enables them to earn a profit.

You may wonder where these foreign buyers get the money to pay for all this lumber. Now don't laugh, but actually they got it from you, Mr. and Mrs. Taxpayer. Your Government loaned or gave—it's all the same—it to them right out of your pocket. While you are being protected against whatever it is O. P. A. is protecting you from, your money is being used by foreign buyers to take lumber out of this country—lumber which your sons and daughters need in order to get a roof over their heads. And lumber

is only one of the thousand or more items on which the same sick stunt is being pulled.

Are you in favor of this sort of thing? If not speak your peace and do it now! You might also say something about the Wagner Act. It's the root of the evil in all these strikes. Once the labor bias is taken out of this Act, strikes will fade like a snowball in Panama.

HELLO SUCKER!

By DeWitt Emery

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DeWitt Emery is President of the National Small Business Men's Association.)

Who's a sucker? You are, and I do mean you, Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public. Otherwise you would not permit a handful of radical racketeering labor leaders to tie up in a knot a considerable portion of the production facilities of this country nor would you permit another handful of nitwit bureaucrats to impose arbitrary and unrealistic regulations, which are continuing, in many cases aggravating wartime shortages. Yes, you are suckers all right, whether you realize it or not!

But you say, "Even if I don't approve of the strikes or the O. P. A. policies which make it impossible for me to get the things I need, there isn't anything I can do about it. No one in authority is interested in what I think or believe should be done." That's where you are wrong. Exactly one hundred percent wrong. There are three people in authority who are very much interested in knowing what you think should be done. They are the Congressman representing your district and both of the Senators representing your State.

In a Republic, public opinion is always the controlling factor and public opinion is nothing more or less than the sum total of the things people think and talk about.

The most effective way for you to make your share felt in forming public opinion, is for you to express your views directly to your representatives in Congress. President Truman recently asked you to do this very thing.

On the other hand, if you are

willing to go along without things indefinitely, if you don't care whether the returning servicemen are ever able to find places to live, then it's all right for you to sit back and do nothing.

I could easily give you a hundred examples of how O. P. A. pricing policies are ham-stringing business but I'll content myself with one. In one week, recently, the lumber mills of the West Coast sold 66,000,000 feet of American lumber to foreign buyers. The O. P. A. ceiling on lumber sold in the United States is so low that under it the mills can't even recover their cost of production. Therefore they sell their lumber just as you would do, to the fellow who pays a price which enables them to earn a profit.

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FOREST HEAD URGES CROPS AS "MUST" FOR SUCCESSFUL FARMING

Farming of pulpwood and other forest products can make the difference between success and failure on thousands of small farms throughout the nation, according to Lyle F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, whose annual report to the nation on "Forests and Employment" has just been released.

"The importance of the farm woodlot is likely to be underestimated," Mr. Watts declared in his report. "The relation of farm woodlands to farm business needs wider recognition, even in agricultural circles.

"Timber will grow on land unruled for other crops, on steep or crooked hillsides on poorly drained bottom land, and on light sandy soils. Wood can be harvested during seasons when other work on the farm is slack, and it does not commonly suffer from seasonal variations in the weather," the report stated.

With Mr. Watts predicting that "thousands of men will seek to settle on the land after demobilization," he warned: "There is strong evidence that the food the

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stunt is being pulled.

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thing? If not speak your peace and do it now! You might also say something about the Wagner Act. It's the root of the evil in all these strikes. Once the labor bias is taken out of this Act, strikes will fade like a snowball in Panama.

United States can reasonably consume may be produced for years to come without expanding the acreage now in cultivation.

Thus the demand for farms is likely to be far in excess of the round opportunities."

In contrast to this, Mr. Watts stated that farmers who grow trees for pulpwood and other forest products, "face a period of increasing wood scarcity. Small scale forest farming on good sites may, therefore meet an important need."

MID-WINTER CANNED GOODS CARNIVAL

Coast-to-Coast Sale Ending Feb. 16

STOCK UP! Red & White Buyers have scoured the country to bring you these Canned Foods.

Many of these items will disappear before Spring.

BUY NOW! FIRST COME! FIRST SERVED!

Baked Beans

Red & White Beans—Red Kidneys—Oven Baked 20c

Van Camp's Pea Beans—Plain or with Tomato Sauce 15c

Smith's Dry Beans

Red Kidney 14c

Selected Quality Pinto Beans 2 lb. pkg. 26c

Baby Lima 15c

Canned Peas

Red & White 18c

Baxter's Finest 19c

Highland Queen 29c

Our Value 29c

Canned Green Beans

Red & White Cut Flat or Refugee 49c

Raycroft 49c

Canned Wax Beans

Red & White Cut Fancy 49c

Hatchet Brand 49c

Canned Beets

Red & White Fancy Cut 25c

Red & White Fancy Whole 69c

Canned Carrots

Red & White Diced Carrots 37c

Canned Corn

Red & White Golden Sweet 49c

Red & White Whole Kernel 49c

Other Values

Red & White Milk 4 cans 35c Dill Pickles quart jar 29c

Red & White Coffee 33c Spic-N-Span 21c

Philips Tomato Soup can 8c

Gerbers - Beechnut Baby Foods can 8c

Fruit and Vegetables

Pink Grapefruit 4 for 25c 216 Florida Juice Oranges 39c

Carrots 2 for 19c Beets 2 for 19c

P. E. I. Turnips — Waxed 3 lbs. 10c

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